

DROUTH DAMAGED COTTON.

TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA CROPS SUFFER EXTREME LOSSES—FARMERS ARE MOVING OUT.

Cattle Turned into Fields in Parts of West—Rains May Help the General Outlook, But Effect is Yet to Be Estimated—Labor Situation Becoming More Acute.

Memphis Commercial Appeal, Aug. 26th.

The condition of the cotton crop up to August 24 was 39.9 of a normal compared with 73.6 by the government on July 25, according to reports sent in by The Commercial Appeal correspondents. This indicates a production of 11,963,000 bales, allowing one per cent for abandoned acreage.

The estimate does not take into account the possible effects of rains which fell over Texas and Oklahoma Friday night and thereafter. Opinion of those on the ground seems to be greatly divided as to the possible benefits of these rains, and accounts indicate that observation extending over several days will be required to settle the matter.

The only effect which is regarded as approaching certainty is that deterioration has been arrested, and that damage done to open cotton will be at least offset by new growth.

The report indicates the widest deterioration that has occurred from July 25 to Aug. 25 in the general condition of the crop covering a period of 10 years.

It also shows the lowest end-August condition, and this record-breaking low average is accounted for by the extremely low condition prevailing west of the Mississippi, especially in Texas and Oklahoma.

Drouth has been responsible for almost all the damage. In portions of Oklahoma cattle have been turned into the fields, and farmers are moving out of West Texas in search of work, and in destitute circumstances. Rust and red spider have been doing damage in the Atlantic states and in Alabama and Tennessee. The boll weevil has not figured as a factor.

Cotton is opening to the limits of the belt but picking is being held back because of the very hot weather. Thousands of bales have been ginned in Texas.

The crop is from a week to nearly a month early, excepting in the Carolinas, where it is about a week late.

Labor shortage has been a cause for worry all the season, but cultivation was never delayed on that account. The situation while serious is not looked upon pessimistically as the demand for pickers increases.

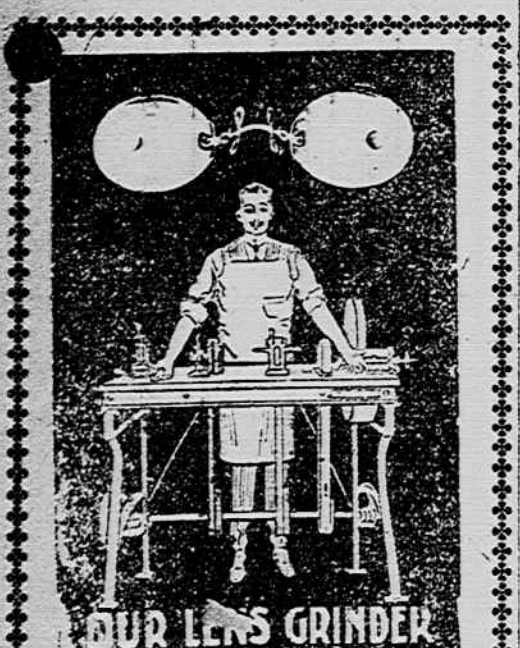
The condition by States follows:

State	This Year	Last Year	Last Year
Mississippi	73	75	81
Arkansas	61	79	77
Alabama	72	65	78
Louisiana	61	75	65
Tennessee	71	30	86
Georgia	71	68	77
North Carolina	73	69	87
South Carolina	74	74	80
Texas	45	55	61
Oklahoma	40	84	75
Others	85		
General average	59.9	67.8	73.6

The following statistics show the 10-year average end-August condition by States, the 10-year average deterioration and the greatest deterioration occurring within the 10-year period, as follows:

	10-year average end-August condition.	10-year average deterioration.	Greatest deterioration 10-year period.
Mississippi	69	5.7	16
Arkansas	75	5.3	16
Alabama	69	4.7	14
Louisiana	65	10.0	20
Tennessee	80	0.5	10
Georgia	73	3.9	14
North Carolina	75	1.5	11
South Carolina	78	3.1	12
Texas	68	10.0	18
Oklahoma	69	9.3	30
General average	70.4		

On the theory that a person can work better if alternately seated and standing at his tasks, an inventor has designed a typewriter table that can be used equally well in either position.



We Grind Lenses, examine the eyes scientifically and fit eyeglasses perfectly. Let us work for you.

We have all prescriptions on file. Broken lenses replaced promptly. Graduate Optometrist and Optician in charge.

W. A. Thompson, JEWEL & OPTOMETRIST.

CANDIDATES' EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

More Than Twenty-three Thousand Spent.

Columbia, Aug. 27.—Candidates who have been campaigning through the State during the past several weeks, spent more than \$23,000 for the privilege of making known their views to the people. The largest amount expended by any one candidate was \$3,121.99. N. B. Nial spent that amount. The smallest expenditure was that of J. Willard Ragsdale, who, according to the expense account filed, spent "nothing." Mr. Ragsdale probably did not consider his entrance fee as an expense.

An unusual condition prevails as regards expense accounts in the Third district congressional race. Expense accounts are to be filed in the office of the secretary of State between the conclusion of the campaign and the day of the first primary. When the office of the secretary of State closed yesterday afternoon shortly after 7 o'clock, neither Wyatt Aiken of Abbeville nor Fred Dominick of Newberry had filed their expense accounts. These accounts may have been mailed and delayed in transit, but they had not been filed when the office closed. The expense accounts of two or three other candidates had also failed to reach the office of secretary of State at the time of closing, but it was only in the Third district that every candidate failed to have his account in at the closing hour.

The expense accounts as filed up to the closing hour yesterday were as follows:

N. B. Dial	\$3,121.99
Cole L. Blease	\$85.91
James F. Rice	\$95.00
Christie Benet	\$86.23
W. P. Pollock	\$308.70
Thomas H. Peeples	\$10.09
Andrew J. Bethea	\$1,114.82
Robert A. Cooper	\$43.24
John Madison DesChamps	\$501.77
John T. Duncan	\$172.74
John L. McLaurin	\$632.95
John G. Richards	\$259.55
Octavus Cohen	\$201.19
Junius T. Liles	\$264.15
George W. Wightman	\$251.00
Claude N. Sapp	\$445.00
R. P. Searson	\$427.92
S. M. Wolfe	\$747.75
W. W. Moore	\$54.02
Carlton W. Sawyer	\$50.00
William Banks Dove	\$50.00
H. H. Arnold	\$250.00
T. J. McLaughlin	\$402.00
J. T. Vowell	\$293.38
A. A. Richardson	\$370.97
D. L. Smith	\$523.96
Victor E. Rector	\$79.30
John E. Swearingen	\$613.05
W. D. Garrison	\$331.75
E. Harris	\$455.00
H. T. Morrison	\$235.29
Richard S. Whaley	\$150.00
James F. Byrnes	\$355.00
T. G. Croft	\$755.14
N. G. Evans	\$365.25
George Bell Timmerman	\$744.00
G. L. Toole	\$1,087.00
J. Willard Ragsdale	nothing
David B. Traxler	\$1,489.31
W. F. Stevenson	\$208.65
A. F. Lever	\$883.59
Thomas G. McLeod	\$791.82
Thomas F. Brantley	\$618.00
Frank A. McLeod	\$147.80
L. E. Wood	\$149.75
L. M. Gasque	\$50.00

DRAFTSMEN CALLED FOR SERVICE.

Recent Calls Upon the Local Board for Selected Men.

Call No. 1191, One White Man to report at the office of the local board at 8.30 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 1st, for entrainment for Columbia for special training at the University of South Carolina.

Robert Livingstone Grier, Jr., Mayesville, S. C.

Call No. 1190, Five Colored Men to report at the office of the local board at 6 p. m., on Saturday, August 31st, for entrainment from Orangeburg for special training at S. C. A. and M. College.

Augustus Wright, Sumter.
John Henry Evans, Sumter.
Marion Withers, Sumter, R. 1.
Pinckney Thompson, Sumter.
Clarence McDaniel, Sumter.

Call 1210, Twelve Colored Men to report at the office of the local board at 8.30 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 1st, for entrainment for Camp Jackson, S. C., for general military service: Charles Carolina, Mayesville.
James H. Davis, Sumter, R. 1.
Alex Wilson, Mayesville.
Frank James, Mayesville.
Freddie Kennedy, Sumter.
Eddie McKnight, Lynchburg.
Frank Kibler, Sumter, R. 1.
Jerry Ford, Sumter.
Willie Williams, Wedgefield.
Richard Nelson, Sumter.
Wilson Alex Boykin, Borden.
Solomon Spencer, Sumter.

Agreement With Finland.

Amsterdam, July 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Germany has concluded a commercial agreement with Finland for six months, tacitly renewable unless one party gives notice of termination.

Germany has already sent a small quantity of potatoes and salt of which there are none in Finland. Finland will supply Germany with lumber, cellulose, woodpulp, matches and part with small oil, stocks of oil fat and rubber. Germany further expects to export iron, coal, benzene, chemicals, medicines and dyes.

Finland, under the agreement, may sell to all neutrals and ship goods through German territory under a system which guarantees that the goods are only for the use of neutrals.

The Australian ballot system which was used Tuesday for the first time in Sumter made voting a somewhat slower process than heretofore, but it appeared to work well and when the people become familiar with the system it will be generally popular for the advantages over the old method are so great and striking as to be apparent to all. The independence of the voter and the secrecy of the ballot are preserved by the system and the election worker and ballot boxes are put out of business.

MARINE CAMOUFLAGE.

Peculiar Color Schemes, Called "Baffle Painting," Used on Ships to Deceive Submarines.

Washington, Aug. 26.—New developments in the art of marine camouflage have effected radical changes in the painting of ships to protect them from the enemy. Modern naval warfare no longer reckons upon "visibility" as a defensive factor, authorities having arrived at the conclusion that paint itself being dependent upon light, will not overcome shadows. "Baffle painting" has been developed as a substitute to deceive a submarine commander as to the size and form of a ship and her course and speed.

Camouflage on land still is successfully applied along the lines of protective coloring, by which guns and roads and men are made virtually invisible under screens which blend with the surrounding terrain. In the case of moving ships, under conditions constantly changing and the elusive horizon always a difficult matter to deal with, similar principles were found less efficient than those which frankly admit the existence of a boat, but by peculiar color schemes offer the torpedo such a queer, deceptive target that a hit is only a matter of luck.

Lieut. Commander Norman Wilkinson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the inventor of "baffle painting," came to the conclusion after long experiment that the moment a submarine comes to the surface within striking distance, no method of painting would render a ship sufficiently invisible to escape being seen. "There was a time," the artist says, "when I thought it possible to increase or decrease a ship's visibility. But that was before the submarine was considered as a real active factor in naval warfare."

His decision took into consideration the submarine hydrophone, by which the presence of a ship, her probable size and her course can be ascertained under water. The problem therefore was resolved into rendering the ship as difficult to hit as possible and baffle painting, the only present nationally accepted method of marine camouflage, was evolved.

Baffle painting is simply a project for breaking up all accepted forms of a ship by masses of strongly contrasting colors, distorting her appearance so as to destroy her general symmetry and bulk. The idea is to totally mislead the submarine. Of course some vessels so painted have been also sunk, but there are records of a far greater number at which torpedoes were fired unsuccessfully. Equally important, a larger proportion of baffle painted vessels which are hit by torpedoes are able to make port than ships painted gray, owing to explosion in less vulnerable parts. The aim of the submarine is thrown off by the camouflage.

Frequent reports, appearing sometimes in the newspapers, confirm the success of the system, and prove its value of defense against the submarine. The newspapers recently contained a story of an encounter between a baffle-painted freighter and a German u-boat in which the latter was rammed and sunk. The article concluded with this pertinent paragraph:

"The theory bearing on the incident held by shipping men is that the system of camouflage designed especially to elude submarines deceived the German commander. On his assumption he mistook the course held by the ship, and instead of coming to the surface at right angles to the course, got squarely in the way."

A clever story is told of a meeting between an excursion steamer and a vessel outward bound from an Atlantic port to dare the submarine under protection of her baffle color design. The passengers crowded the excursion steamer's side to gaze at the queer boat, which ploughed steadily forward. Apparently the camouflage was heading straight for the heavily loaded pleasure boat and when a woman shrieked, panic was imminent.

"Shut up, you fool!" yelled a man who understood the principles of baffle painting. "She's heading six points off."

It was true. The camouflage had so changed the aspect of the boat that she seemed to be going in a direction where she was not heading.

That is the purpose of baffle painting—to keep u-boats guessing as to whether their prey is "coming or going."

Marine camouflage is under the direction of the navy department, with the work executed by the Shipping Board's Department of Camouflage, headed by Henry C. Grover of Boston.

In each district of the Shipping Board is stationed a District Camouflager, with a corps of trained men. The organization now comprises more than one hundred camouflagers, including a number of artists of national repute. New baffle designs are continually in preparation.

In the opinion of Mr. Grover, camouflage is a decidedly disturbing factor. "We know from valued sources that the submarine does not like our baffle painting," he observed. "Mr. Wilkinson informed me that the enemy had sketched a number of the baffle painted ships in neutral ports, but I don't think that will help them a little bit."

A school for training camouflagers has been established by the Shipping Board, under the direction of William Andrew McKay. The educational work is based on the results of research, investigation and the actual experience gained in the painting of ships by camouflagers. Students are required to have a good elementary knowledge of line and color, and light and shade; therefore professional artists, commercial artists, and scene painters are given preference.

Miss Marie King has returned home after a pleasant stay of three weeks in Charleston.

Mrs. Banks and three children, the family of Mr. Banks, the government cotton grader, arrived in the city from Fayetteville last Sunday.

OPPRESSED ELEMENTS SPEAK.

Congress of Oppressed Nations Issue Revolutionary Proclamation.

Berne, July 25 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The words "Long Live Wilson," and "Long Live the Entente," were written on the walls of the meeting place of the Congress of Oppressed Nations which recently met at Prague. Although the police hastened to remove them, they reappeared as if by magic.

The extent to which the revolutionary ferment has increased in Austria-Hungary is shown by the text of the resolutions adopted by the congress, copies of which have been received here. It is in the form of a proclamation and is said to be the first joint revolutionary proclamation ever issued in the dual monarchy. It says in part:

"The assembled representatives unanimously declare that a better future for this nation is to be founded and durably assured on the firm basis of world democracy, real and sovereign government by the people, and a universal alliance of nations vested with the authority of arbitration."

"They reject most emphatically all treaties not sanctioned by the sovereign will of nations. They are convinced that all peace for which they and all democracies of the world are longing, can be righteous and durable only if the world puts an end to the existing unbearable domination of one nation over the other, and if the world makes it possible for nations to organize their relations to each other on the basis of equal rights and free conventions, in order that they may defend themselves against the evils of imperialism."

"They are resolved to sacrifice everything, convinced that these are the nation's critical days; that they are aiding civilization in the effort to free humanity once and for all from the everlasting international violence and murder—as shown by the experience of this unprecedented war—and are helping toward the new era of dependence on international law, the fraternity of nations, equal rights, and human liberty."

The gathering was one of the most notable in the history of Prague, comprising large delegations from all the oppressed elements within Austria-Hungary. The Slovaks of Hungary sent a party of twenty-two with the great Slovak poet Eviezedslav. The Polish delegation numbered sixty-three from Silesia, one from Prussian Poland, and the rest from Galicia, including ex-Minister Gliombinski and five deputies. The Croats and Serbs numbered a hundred with nine deputies. Among the 300 Jugo-Slavs were 60 Slovenes, seven Carinthians, 60 Styrians and 100 Carniolans with four deputies.

The Italian delegation of 17 included Deputy Conci, irredentist deputy in the Austrian parliament. There were besides Rumanians from Transylvania and the Bukovina, four Dalmatians and three Bosnians. Among the notable figures were Tetmaler, dean of the socialists of Poland, Rybar, ex-mayor of Lodz, and Krista, chief of the Democratic party. It was a strange medley of racial fractions, and only such a gathering as could be found among the oppressed elements crowded within Austria-Hungary.

Practically nothing concerning the gathering was allowed to appear in the press, and the papers appeared with great white columns disclosing how the censors had suppressed all references to the meeting. They announced, however, that 35 arrests had been made; also that the crowds had succeeded in breaking the police cordons thrown around the gathering, and the measures finally adopted to disperse the meeting. A continuous struggle was carried on between the population and the police. Unknown hands decorated the linden trees with emblems of Slav fraternity.

Draftsmen Called.

List of white men ordered to report to the local board for entrainment for Camp Jackson, S. C., on Friday, August 30th. They are to report at the office of the local board at 8.30 A. M.:

Edward McCord McLeod, Sumter.
John Carraway, Lynchburg.
Daniel Chandler, Olanta, R. 1.
Herman Oxendine, Dulzell.
Willie Mack Truluck, Shiloh.
Richard Bryan Griffin, Sumter, R. 2.
Aubrey McCall Webster, Sumter.
Johnny Ardis, Mayesville, R. 3.
Troy Edward Turner, Sumter, R. 3.
Thomas Baker Spann, Sumter.
Frank Deheane Jordan, Lynchburg, R. F. D.

With only a few exceptions the merchants of Sumter have signed an agreement to close their stores at 6 o'clock p. m. every day, Saturday excepted during the duration of the war. On Saturday the closing hour will be 9 o'clock p. m. There was some objection to closing at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and it was agreed that they suffer loss by closing at 9 o'clock Saturday the hour will be changed to 10 o'clock. The unanimous action by the merchants is to be commended and the public should do their part by doing their trading before the closing hours. There is no reason why all persons cannot do their trading before 6 o'clock in the week or 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Late shoppers will force the clerks to work longer hours than necessary.

Note From Lincoln's Lost Speech.

London, Aug. 27.—In the course of a hearing in the Prize Court yesterday, Sir Samuel Evans drew the attention of the Attorney General to a legal dictum of President Lincoln.

Sir Samuel, examining a law book, came across a manuscript note and said, "I see I have here a note from President Lincoln's lost speech. President Lincoln was not only American president, he was also a lawyer. He stated:

"It is, I believe, a principle of law that when one party to a contract violates it so grossly as to destroy the object for which it is made, the other party may rescind it."

"The speech was made in 1856 and is called the lost speech."

THE ILLITERACY COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Its Principles, Its Work, and an Appeal in Its Behalf.

In compliance with the request of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Governor Manning appointed an Illiteracy Commission for the State of South Carolina. The Commission as constituted at present consists of the following: Patterson Wardlaw, Chairman; Mrs. J. L. Coker, Miss Mabel Montgomery, J. E. Swearingen, George D. Brown, S. H. Edmunds, C. E. Burts. The principles and outline of work of the Commission are stated below:

1. State Pride. The shame of being the most laggard of all the States in literacy should sting the decent self-respect of every South Carolinian into vigorous action.

2. The Future. The terrific test to which our political fitness and industrial competence will be put in the fierce after-war struggle demands universal education as a condition of self-preservation.

3. A War-Measure of the First Magnitude. Since the success of the war depends mainly on the wholehearted devotion of the people, the first duty of patriotism is to see that no citizen remain insulated from the currents of the nation's mind.

4. To save the world, the efficiency of rapacity must be overmatched by the efficiency of democratic intelligence.

5. To deny to any of our people the chance even to read the word of God is to violate the very spirit of Christianity.

6. It is pathetic and intolerable that hundreds of worthy people cannot read or write the letters between themselves and their boys in camp and trench.

The Work of the Commission.

1. The Commission is to work under the leadership of the State Department of Education and as auxiliary to it.

2. It purposes to do all in its power to co-operate with, encourage, and aid all persons, organizations, and other agencies that are striving for the eradication of illiteracy from the State.

3. It will endeavor: To work for such legislation as is necessary for the success of the cause;

To use all legitimate means of propaganda and agitation;

To become a center for the gathering and exchange of information and for correlation of all agencies in the State working toward the same end;

To assist as far as possible, in actual execution;

To raise the money that may be necessary for the above named ends.

An Appeal in Behalf of The Work of the Commission.

While the distinct purpose of the Illiteracy Commission is to remove as far as possible adult illiteracy from our borders, the Commission lends its cordial approval to the promotion of real education in all its phases.

In recognition of the fact that education is an imperative war measure, the State Council of Defense has adopted and has published in its hand-book this educational creed:

1. We believe in education; because it makes us despise littleness and induces us to endeavor to be big of mind, generous of soul, and sound of body.

2. We believe in public education; because it best fits one to live the life of a free man in a free country.

3. We believe in education at public expense; because it is the payment of a just debt that a citizen owes his State in return for her fostering care to see to it that the next generation shall be an enlightened and educated citizenship.

4. We believe in compulsory attendance upon public schools; because ignorant greed and selfish arrogance can not be counted upon to give to every boy and girl an equal chance in life.

5. We believe in the education of the whole man that will produce a sound body, a broad-gauged mind, and a generous soul, crowned with life's fundamental virtues and graces.

By this action the State Council of Defense has officially stamped the work of the Illiteracy Commission as a War Measure, and the Commission earnestly believes that in its efforts to prosecute its principles, it is performing in behalf of our nation and State a patriotic duty. The call for education in all its phases has never been more imperative than it is today.

The Prussians through their pernicious principles have brought education into disrepute, because in the minds of an unthinking world the Prussians have made education a synonym of brutality. It remains for America to convince the world that it is the aim and object that determine the worth of efficiency and it is the purpose that defines the value of education. It is because the purposes of education have been directed towards selfish efficiency instead of beneficent co-operation that education has fallen into disrepute.

We need education today as we have never needed it before. Where this war is over we shall need it even more than we do today. While we believe in the upmost righteousness and absolute necessity of America's entrance into this war, we still recognize the fact that there is always a long line of blighting influences that follow in the wasting wake of war. Certainly one efficacious antidote for the brutalizing effects of war is real education. We would, therefore, call upon every educational agency to press the claims of education as it has never done before.

Especially would we beg young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to be faithful to their trust and remain in school and at college until their government calls them, because when this war is over America will need as she never needed before an educated manhood to grapple with the reconstruction problems that will then confront our nation. It is a patriotic obligation of every young man through patient effort so to fit himself for the coming

tasks that when America calls him, he will be able to step forward and truly and proudly say, "I am prepared."

While we do believe in real education in all of its phases, it is the distinct purpose of our Commission to remove within the next eighteen months as far as possible all adult illiteracy from the borders of our State. We desire to do this work effectively and quickly. We beg of you the earnest perusal of our principles as enunciated above. We ardently wish to press these principles on to a successful end. In order that we may do so we shall need the services of an efficient field secretary whose duties would be to organize every community as an effective agency in removing adult illiteracy. We believe that adult illiteracy may be quickly removed, if through proper organization we may be able to divide the State into very small units and make some society or individual responsible for the removal of the adult illiteracy from the territory included within that unit. This will require the services of a field secretary who has judgment, tact, and ability. We are, therefore, calling upon the friends of education and upon those who love our State and its traditions to help us materially with this work.

In our purpose to remove adult illiteracy from our State, we believe that we are not only attempting a thing that will tend to the constructive upbuilding of our State, but that we are meeting the demands of one of the greatest War Measures—an intelligent citizenship the essence of an efficient democracy. We believe that when you have read the principles of the Illiteracy Commission and have followed the line of thought suggested to your mind by this appeal you will cheerfully and gladly use the Illiteracy Commission as a means of helping your State and Nation.

Respectfully and cordially submitted,

The Illiteracy Commission.

LIST OF REGISTRANTS.

Persons Whose Registration Cards are in the Possession of this Local Board.

Registration numbers and order numbers will be assigned later at State headquarters. The order in which the names are published below has no significance whatever. Jefferson Davis Britton, Sumter, (w) Leslie McNabb Brower, Sumter, (w) Alvin C. Burns, Sumter, (w) George Bowers, Brogdon, (w) Carl Benton, Sumter, (w) James Elbert Gregory, Brogdon, (col) Andrew McElveen, Motts Bridge, (col) Thomas Goodwin, Shiloh, (col) Alvester Deham, Sumter, (col) Kennie Reynolds, Dalzell, (col) Solomon Williams, Rembert, (col) Joseph Keith, Sumter, (col) Ludius Gregg, Sumter, (col) John C. Dwyer, Sumter, (col) Matthew Crosson, Sumter, (col) Lawson Cuttino, Jr., Providence, (col) Silas Singleton, Claremont, (col) Willie Bradley, Oswego, (col) Willie McElveen, Motts Bridge, (col) Henry McDowell, Olanta, (col) Gorom McDowell, Olanta, (col) Will Bobbitt, Sumter, (col) Joe Greens, Jr., Sumter, (col) Lewis Bradley, Sumter, (col) David Porter, Oswego, (col) Albert Buchanan McGilvray, Sumter, (w) Booklyn Singleton, Claremont, (col) Archie C. Timmons, Tindal, (w) Henry Jerome Weinberg, Wedgefield, (w) James Milton Osteen, Tindal, (w) James Vanness Lesesne, Sumter, (w) Fred Williams, Providence, (col) Bias Columbus Geddings, Tindal, (w) Kenneth R. Chandler, Wedgefield, (w) Douglas Bartlett, Shiloh, (w) Thos. Hammie Brockinton, Sumter, (w) James Andrew Owens, Manning, (w) William Carlyle Pruner, Marion, Va., (w) Winfield W. Bradford, Sumter, (w) Stephen Luther Gentry, Sumter, (w) Haynes R. Rembert, Sumter, (w) H. Jerome Hudson, Shiloh, (w) Charley Pou, Wedgefield, (col)

AMBASSADOR PAGE ILL.

Representative to Great Britain to Resign Soon.

London, Aug. 27.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to Great Britain is about to resign on account of ill health, it was announced today.

Wood's Seeds

Crimson Clover

Increases crop production, improves the land and makes an excellent grazing and forage crop.

WOOD'S FALL C